

{PER ANNUM, SUCCE IN ANGE}

Whole Volume, XL.

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VARIETY.

PASSAGE OVER THE ANDES.

Mr. Brigham, the American missionary to South America, gives the following description of the Andes, or awful precipice in the passes over the Andes, through which he was obliged to go in the journey from Mendoza to Chili. We copy it from his journal in the *Missionary Herald* for May.

Leaving our place of encampment, we travelled for four hours along the bank of the river on a gradually ascending, but yet wide and beautiful road. But now we reached the first *ladera*, of which I had heard much, dreaded some, and yet longed to see. To conceive the nature of these *laderas*, it must be understood, that the road up this mountain is along a narrow, deep cut valley, down which descends a large and swift river. The road is on the north side of the stream, and generally the space between it and the parallel lofty mountains is ten or twelve rods wide, sufficiently so for a good road, even for carriages—it occurs, however, in several instances, that a spur of this parallel mountain projects and extends to the very brink of the river, leaving you the alternative either to pass over its high, snow-capped summit, or crawl along the precipice by the side of the river; at the ordinary elevation of the common road. The last course, by the *ladera*, precipice, is sometimes the only one where the spur can possibly be passed. How this road along the *ladera*, rather this narrow cleft path, was first formed, is not easy to see. The precipice or slope of the mountain, towards the river, though not perpendicular, is nearly so, at an angle of 75, if not 80 degrees with the horizon. The length of the *laderas* is from twelve to thirty rods, and the path along the sides from one to two feet in width, just sufficient for the mule to pass. The mountain on the right hand is so close, that sitting on the mule you often touch it with your knee, your hand, and can sometimes with your head; and looking up, its top is in the clouds. But on the left hand, the precipice below is the place of horror. You look down a gulph of five, and in one place seven hundred feet descent, at the bottom of which rolls the furious Mendoza, eight miles an hour, bearing, at its top, trees, leaves, grass, and mud, and in its belt, stones and rocks continually rumbling, like distant thunder. So steep is the descent, that little stones jostled from the path are almost instantly in the river, and by one stumble, one slip of the mule, he falls headlong, and none but he, who made the mountains, can save you. If there is a place on this rugged earth, which deserves to be called sublime, it is that seen by him, who passes the *laderas* in the Andes of South America.

But, while I pronounce the places described to be sublime, and even awful to him who beholds them, I must dissent from the opinion of those who think there is, with proper caution, any danger in passing them—What proves that there is not, is the fact, that no one, whom I have seen, knows of any human life having been lost, although this road has been travelled for more than two centuries and a half. Mules are often lost here; not a year passes, in which several are not hurled down these gulfs, and their cargoes lost. But this is owing to the fact, that they often carry boxes, or sacks, of such magnitude, as to strike against the mountain above the path, and force the poor animal headlong off the other side, into the torrent below. That this might not occur with our mules and baggage, we ordered *lascas* to be put around the necks of those, which had the large and valuable cargoes, and that they should be led across the *laderas*. But this precaution cannot be taken where a troop of several hundreds pass, as is often done; consequently sometimes by touching the upper bank, and sometimes by the mules crowding each other, cargoes are lost. It is but a short time since one went down the gulph with a load of seven thousand dollars in silver and gold. It were vain to look for lost articles here, as the river sweeps every thing along its course, and one can scarcely get to its waters with any safety, till it enters the Mendoza plains, thirty miles below.

In passing the first *ladera*, we were greatly alarmed for a short time, by a circumstance which grew out of carelessness. Not sending one forward on foot, as we ought, to see if the way was clear, six of us had advanced so far that we could not return, when we saw entering the west end of the *ladera*, a drove of mules, which soon must meet us. What was to be done? For either party to return, was impossible, to pass each other, no less so. I would almost have sacrificed a limb to have been free from the danger which threatened. As a good providence ordained it, however, our guide recollected, that in the centre of the *ladera*, then out of sight, there was a small ravine, or break in the mountain, where a brook descended, and where, if we could reach before the other drove mules met us, we could probably halt in safety. We reached the wished-for spot, and crowded our six mules into a small excavation, which a cascade, when the brook was high, had made, and here waited till 200 mules, and four men, had passed. We then came out of our den, passed the other part of the *ladera*, and reached in safety another wide and good road.

Just before night, we passed the second *ladera*, called *Ladera de las vacas*, the worst of them all, but which, with caution, we passed in perfect safety. Over this I ventured myself to walk, and let the mule follow, but would never do it again. One's head is liable to swim, and then his feet to stumble, whereas a mule's head, in such places, is always clear, and his feet secure.

The sagacity of this animal in travelling over these rough and dangerous roads, is truly remarkable. When he steps on a stone which rolls, or finds his feet likely to give way, instead of springing to recover himself, like the horse, he lifts his feet, and places them again, with increased slowness and caution, until the danger is passed. When carrying baggage, he soon learns to keep at such distance from loaded mules, and other objects which he may meet, as that his cargo seldom strikes any thing around him. In crossing these narrow *laderas*, I observed, that the older baggage mules, to avoid a contact with the mountains above, would go to the extreme lower edge of the path. This custom of course arises not from any design to preserve the load in charge, but to save the mules from the severe jar, which every such contact gives them.

In the worst and most dangerous places they are perfectly composed, and if left alone, and suffered to pick their own way, will carry you through them all in safety, but, as the ponies say, "it is dangerous to force one of these animals, where he, on mature deliberation, thinks it not best to go."

NEW JERSEY.

It was stated in the *Republican*, a few days ago, that a fracas had taken place in the New Jersey convention for nominating candidates to the 20th Congress, between a Lieutenant of the Navy, a paragon of Mr. Adams, and Gen. Doughty, a very old man, a friend of Gen. Jackson. Gen. D. has published the following statement of this outrageous transaction, which we have copied in the last N. Y. *Enquirer*.

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Dear Sir—The papers in this state, and several in your city, having used my name, in reference to the transactions at the democratic convention, held at Trenton, I have no time in transmitting to you a correct statement, in order that a proper estimate may be placed on the conduct of those calling themselves friends of Mr. Adams.

I was a delegate from this county, appointed by the Friends of Gen. Jackson, the friends of No-

Adams also sent delegates; and when we met in convention, it was decided, that the counties having but one set of delegates, should try the validity of those who had sent two sets. Judge Evans, a friend of Gen. Jackson, was chosen chairman of the convention, and took his seat. While the business was progressing tranquilly, a Lieut. Stockton, of the navy, claiming to be an Adams delegate from Essex county, took exception to the conduct of the chairman, and assailed him publicly with great warmth, and used unbecoming language. I was out at the time, and on returning and finding some confusion, I asked the cause, and was informed that this Lieutenant in the navy had been abusing our chairman. Others came in, and on asking me what it meant, I inadvertently and without intending to be overheard, and at a distance from him, said to a friend, "they tell me that rascal, that abused our honorable chairman and endeavored to raise a mob, is in the pay of the administration." I did not know who he was, or what was his name. Immediately Isaac Southard, brother to the Secretary of the Navy, left the place where I stood, and crossed the room and told Lieut. Stockton that I had called him a d—d rascal. Mr. Stockton then came up, my back being turned towards him, and made a violent blow at me; being partly parried, several persons interposed, and finding that the event was likely to create a riot, I interfered and restored order. As I did not intend to have applied the phrase to Mr. Stockton, I cannot but consider the conduct of Mr. Southard as highly indecorous and unbecoming; and I certainly cannot but say, that the violent attack made by a young man, on a person of my age, and without asking an explanation, was not honorable to the cause of Mr. Adams, or his own character. His language was violent and rude, while the friends of Gen. Jackson, composed of old republicans, were orderly and correct. I thought, for a moment, that the old black cockade times were arrived, when it was considered parworthy to knock down a democrat.

Respectfully yours,

SOLOMON DOUGHTY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Good Cider.—Good cider can be made any where of good fruit, by the following method: When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water; put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful; it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put up in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The foregoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1826.

Fatal Rencontre.—On Monday the 30th ult. Mr. David Beck and Col. Benjamin Alston, both of S. Carolina, between whom a quarrel existed, and both being armed in consequence, accidentally met in the streets of Coosawatchie, when the former drew a pistol and called to the latter to defend himself, who instantly drew another and both pulled at the same moment. Beck's pistol missed fire, and he received three buck shot in the head which caused his death after lingering in great pain about 20 hours. Mr. B. was about 22 years old, of considerable promise, and had chosen the practice of law for a profession. He has left a mother, three sisters and two brothers to lament his sudden decease.

FROM THE PETERSBURGH INTELLIGENCER.

Domestic.—We insert with heartfelt pleasure, the article which appears in preceding columns from the *Norfolk Herald*—from which we may infer that the Malignant Fever which has prevailed there, has greatly abated, if indeed its progress may not be said entirely to have stopped. Knowing by some personal experience, as well as by the concurrent reports of all who have ever visited that Borough, the frank, hospitable, generous, and amiable qualities, which distinguish her citizens, we could not but deeply sympathize with them under a Providential visitation, far milder than malignant fever. Our Norfolk friends however may console themselves with the recollection, that few people enjoy better health than their Town generally does—and in this instance the fever has been less fatal than we have ever known it in so populous a place. We cannot but think however, that their Board of Health owed it to their own Town, as well as to other places, to have made an earlier official statement of the facts. If they had done so, the exaggerated rumors which reached us, and circulated through the country, would have been at once put down—and they may fairly ascribe to this neglect on their part, the strong terms in which our Board of Health described the visitation.

The *New York Gazette* of Monday says: "We have pursued several letters from Norfolk, dated on Thursday last, the 21st instant, all of which concur in the belief that the yellow fever now exists in that Borough to a considerable extent, and all express the opinion that the Board of Health has not acted in such a manner as to secure the confidence of the citizens."

Origin of the title, Lady.—Formerly our Saxon ancestors lived without the year at their manors in the country. There was then no plays and operas, no Castle Gardens to engross the attention of the ladies and gentlemen. They inhaled the balmy perfumes of flower spangled meadows, and delighted their ears by the melodious choristers of the grove. The affluent lady of the manor having no *ladies* to read, was only anxious to shine in the sphere of beneficence. She distributed to her neighbours with her own hand, once a week or oftener, a certain quantity of bread, and she was in consequence called by them *Lady*; that is, in Saxon, the Bread-giver. These two words were, in course of time, corrupted, and the meaning is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it; yet it is to that hospitable custom, which existed ere folly generated fashion, our fair nymphs are indebted for their proud appellation of *Ladies*, and from it they derive the right of serving meat at the head of their own tables.

Impossibility of Water.—Mr. Carter in one of his late letters, says: "Invited by the comforts of the health, Mr. Perkins entered a new path at length into philosophical and mechanical speculations, giving the results of his experiments in hydraulics, to prove the compressibility of water. His investigations have led him to a full conviction, that the ocean at the depth of 500 miles from its surface, ceases to be liquid, becoming from mere pressure a solid dense mass of matter, constituting the central portion of the globe. He related an amusing anecdote connected with this subject. Soon after his arrival in London, he went one evening to listen to the instructions of a Professor of Philosophy. The subject of the lecture happened to be hydraulics, in which the impossibility of water was inculcated as an axiom. At the close of the exercise, the American philosopher entered into a discussion of the point with the Professor, and so fully satisfied him of the falsity of the axiom, that on the following evening he had the honor to retract his doctrines, and give and lecture to his class upon the compressibility of water. Mr. Perkins also gave a detail of his experiments, which were successful, for converting fire into a permanent, visible fluid. In short, he seemed to play with elements and above all, he seemed to bring into complete subjection the fiery and electric power of electricity."

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have some interesting intelligence from South America. The partial revolt of Gen. Paez is drawing to a close. The approach of the Liberator Bolivar, whose arrival was immediately expected at Bogota, some of the best troops in Gen. Paez's deserted him, and joined the Liberator.

Petersburgh Republican.

Bolivar.—We learn from our correspondent of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that letters from Cartagena of August 14th, have been received by merchants in New York, per the Colombian steamer. Executive arrived at Charleston. They state that now had been received of the arrival of BOLIVAR at Bogota. A detachment of 1500 Colombian troops had just arrived at Cartagena from Panama, on their return from Peru.

By the schooner *Chelver*, arrived at Baltimore, the editors of the *Gazette* have received an extraordinary Gazette of the 22d August (forwarded to them by a passenger) which intrusts the important information that the Congress of the New American States have formed an alliance among themselves—that they have agreed to establish a small village, twelvemiles from the city of Mexico, and that several of the members have already arrived at Acapulco.

We avail ourselves of the translation of the editor of the Baltimore American, which was transmitted to us in proof sheet.

A convey of two millions of dollars had arrived Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, one million and a half of which was embarked on board the British frigate *Hussey*, to be transmitted to England on account of the interest on the Mexican loan. The British minister was to take passage in the *Hussey*.—*New-York Gazette*.

From the *Vera Cruz Star*, extra, August 22.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Supreme Government of the Mexican Federation, August 19, 1826.

The official document which, by order of his excellency the President, we copy below, announces the most glorious political success, which posterity will celebrate in the fast days of the new American States, which, bound in the inviolable bonds of fraternity, united in the famous assembly of Panama, to support their independence against their ancient oppressor. We gladly refer to the simple tenor of the document itself, without attaching mystery to any of its clauses or preventing, by pompous annunciation, the inhabitants of happy Anahuac from enjoying the unspeakable pleasure of reflecting by themselves upon the honor which, by such patriotic success, attaches to the Federal Republic of the United Mexican States. Thanks to Providence, that has designed to pour upon them so lavishly his benefits; praise and immortal glory to the illustrious, zealous, active and patriotic ministers plenipotentiary of that assembly, who have, with so much sagacity, accomplished the high and important object of their mission, and to the governments of those states who have displayed so much judgment in their discriminating choice.

Mexican Legation, in the Assembly of the New American States, Acapulco, Aug. 15, 1826.

To his Excellency the Minister of State and of Domestic and Foreign Affairs.—Most excellent Sir: We this day arrived at this port in the brig of war *Constant*, having sailed from Panama on the 21st ult; and we have the satisfaction to announce to your excellency that we have concluded and ratified, on the 15th of the same month, a Treaty of Alliance and Perpetual Amity between the United Republics, an unequalled League, a limited Treaty, and a Compact, all which, in a few days, we shall have the honor personally to present to your Excellency.

According to these Treaties, the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries has adjourned to continue their sessions at the city of Tacubaya, and in consequence a Minister from each republic will proceed to Mexico, while others have gone to render an account to their respective governments of the labors of Congress. His Excellency Don Pedro Gaitan, Minister of Colombia, will depart here for Mexico in three days. His Ex. Don Antonio Larañabal, who represents Central America, accompanies us, and will also proceed to Mexico. His Ex. Don Manuel Toral, Minister of Peru, and the Secretary of that Legation, and that of Central America will arrive shortly in the brig *Three Brothers* for the same destination.

All which we communicate to your Excellency, that you may under the auspices of your think proper, that these plenipotentiaries may find all the attention they may require, corresponding with the dignity of our republic, and that you may communicate this information to his Excellency the President. God preserve your Excellency many years.

JOSE MARIA ICHELENA.

JOSE DO MINGLES.

The *New York Gazette* of Wednesday has the following paragraph:

"The British order in Council prohibiting the intercourse between the United States and the British West Indies, has no doubt, ere this time, been read by all our merchants who are interested in the matter. We understand that our newly appointed Minister Mr. Gallatin, was at the last dates negotiating with the English government on this subject, and letters received here by the *Leeds*, mention that there was a strong probability that such an arrangement would be effected, before the period of his destination arrived, as would render this measure unnecessary."

JAMAICA.

Jamaica papers to the 30th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. Considerable dissatisfaction existed throughout the island in relation to his Majesty's orders in Council. A public meeting was called at one party by the Dissenters, for the purpose of advising with their Representatives in the House of Assembly on the measures most expedient to be adopted in the present alarming crisis of the Colony. This crisis is alleged to have arisen from the depression of trade, and the enormous burden of taxes to which the planters are subject. One of the papers even goes so far as to speak of a "heavy tribulation of vengeance" owing from the island to the mother country.

Our correspondents at Boston, have sent us a Halifax paper of the 2d, from which we copy the following letter of instructions to the Commissioners of the Customs, under the late order in Council.

N. Y. 3d, 3d.

We have been obligingly favored with the following Order of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in the Hon. Commissioners of the Customs, which we publish with much pleasure—it must have an important and most beneficial effect upon the trade of the British North American Colonies. The American Congress will not meet before December next, and it is highly probable therefore, that should the above Order be carried into effect, the ports will remain closed during the winter.

Treasury Chambers, 2d, Aug. 1826.

Greenham.—I am commanded by the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to refer you to the 4th Section of the Act of the 18th, ch. 114, which provides that the privilege of trading in foreign ships with the British Colonies shall be limited to the ships of those countries which shall have the commerce and navigation of this country and of its

possessions abroad upon the footing of the most favored Nations; unless his Majesty shall by his Order in Council, in any case deem it expedient to limit the whole or any of such privileges. In this ship of a Foreign Country, although the cargo is a vessel shall not in all respects be limited by such Foreign Country."

It having been represented to My Lords by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, that nothing had been done by the American Government for bringing the Commerce with the United States within the terms of that Act—I am commanded by their Lordships to desire you will give directions that the Ports of all our West India Possessions, and of the Island of Newfoundland may be closed against the Shipping of the United States, from and after the 1st of December next.

I am &c. J. C. HERBERT.

Commissioners Customs.

The instructions of the British Government to its Commissioners of the Customs, to carry into effect the late Order in Council, interdicting our trade with its West India colonies, have been received at Halifax with much satisfaction, under an idea that this exclusion will have a very beneficial effect upon the trade of the North American colonies of Great Britain. We should advise our neighbors of Nova Scotia against being too sanguine in their calculations. At the latest date, Mr. Gallatin had already entered into conferences with the British Government on this subject, and we look with some confidence to the revocation of the order before the time arrives for its taking effect.

Not Int.

A friend has just communicated to us the following passage of a letter dated 15th ultimo, from an intelligent American gentleman at Paris:

"You can give the editor of the *National Gazette*, for political news, the fact that Talleyrand left this capital two days since, for London, on a special and important mission, supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain the 'legitimate' are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his constitution."—*National Gazette*.

DOMESTIC.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

SUPPLEMENT, N. Y. Sept. 1826.

A few days before Commodore Porter left this country for Mexico, he sent me a letter containing an explicit avowal of the motives that would govern him in accepting the offers of the Government of Mexico, if he should accept the same; and the circumstances that would impel him to become an exile from his country.

I owe it to Commodore Porter that the People of the United States should be informed of these motives and circumstances—a duty I can perform in no way more satisfactory to the public or to my own feelings, than by sending you a copy of his letter for publication. I am urged to the immediate performance of his duty, by perceiving that certain Editors of Newspapers attribute to the Commodore motives of a mercenary character, in leaving the service of his country, and entering that of Mexico.

I am with great respect, your

Oblt and very humble servt.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th 1826.

My Dear Sir: I have been prevented by a variety of circumstances from replying to your highly esteemed favour of the 16th, until this moment.

Be assured Sir, that the interest you have taken in my concerns, and the wishes and sentiments you express with regard to me, will ever be borne in grateful and pleasing recollection, the more so, as I feel myself forced to become an exile from my country and from a service among the officers of which there is but one who has served as long as myself—Com. Rodgers was the first Lieutenant, and I was the first Midshipman, who entered the present Navy, and we served together on board the first frigate that was launched.

Should I determine on accepting the command offered me in the Mexican Navy, I beg you to be assured that I shall not do it under the most thorough conviction, that I should fail in my duty to myself and my country, were I to decline it.

Resentment for the past (as some have conjectured) will have nothing to do with my determination. It is true, I feel that I have been harshly dealt with; and it is true that I am almost every day made to feel that I am not yet restored to the good will and confidence of the Executive. What is past, I can forgive. The evils of the day I can bear—but I have the utmost dread of the future. I feel that I have nothing to look for from the Government, during the present Administration, but contumely and neglect. And seeing that there is no controlling or protecting power, to whom I can look for redress, I cannot bear the idea of remaining in a situation to be again exposed to treatment, similar to that which I have already experienced from the Government.

I have met with much sympathy from my fellow citizens in general, many of whom believe that I am an injured man, and many gentlemen in Congress have assured me that I should receive from that body protection. To this and an influential call has been made on the Executive for information.

I feel grateful for the sympathy of my fellow citizens, and to those in Congress who will do to protect me, but neither the one nor the other have been able to relieve me for the present, or give me hopes of security for the future. The punishment to which I was sentenced, and which I have borne without murmuring, has passed off, without any abatement whatever. The Executive has been influenced neither by the voices of the one, nor the call of the other, but to the last has manifested a rancor which has been increased by every expression of the good will of others towards me. This feeling which has been heightened from the Administration to the other, may remain to my prejudice, and *hitherto* in the Government, at least as long as I can feel an interest in the events of this life. And under these circumstances, it would, I conceive, be but a useless waste of my time, as well as a voluntary submission to degradation, were I to remain longer in the U. S. Navy, if I can find honorable and useful employment in that of Mexico.

Let those who would reprove me for leaving my country to embark in the service of a foreign nation, reflect that I did pursue my vocation. If I can find employment from the Government where, where can I look for it in this country? My life has been spent in the Navy. I have no other profession, and am too far advanced to learn one. The command tendered to me is the most honorable I could be offered. It is the command

in chief of the Navy of a young and prosperous republic, in amity with the United States, and regarded by these nations as an interest, and struggling as we had done against despotism, for the establishment of free principles. Let those who see us as a man in the rank, reflect on the unpardonable honors they have bestowed, may bequeathed to Lafayette for doing the same thing. Why should I be disgraced by what was considered so honorable in him, De Kalb, Kosciuszko, Steuben, &c. &c.? Why is it more disgraceful in me to accept the invitation of the Mexican Government, than in General Bernal to accept that of the United States? We all acknowledge the value of his services to this country; and I hope and trust Mexico will experience equal returns from mine should I accept her offer.

The probability of arms has never been deemed dishonorable, and whether I go to America or to Mexico, malignity only can find cause for censure.

I have served my country with fidelity, my country has treated me with more than kindness. She has estimated my poor exertions far beyond their value. I shall ever feel grateful for the interest she has manifested for me, and the praise she has bestowed. It will be a severe struggle to separate myself from such a country.

Until recently, I have had the happiness to pass through my official life, with the entire approbation of the Government of that country. But I now find myself after twenty nine years of constant service, under its ban, for doing all in my power to support its honor and interests.

If the only reward of a faithful discharge of duty, of a laudable desire to sustain the "honor and interests" of the country, is degradation, and if there is no power to control the Government that inflicts the punishment, then farewell country, farewell friends, farewell to every blessing that this country and this title can afford, at the enjoyment of them is only to be purchased by degradation.

With sentiments of the highest respect, and with the best wishes for your happiness, I remain your very obedient humble servant.

DAVID PORTER.

Hos. M. DICKERSON.

Remains of Com. Perry.—We learn says the *Newport Mercury*, that the U. S. sloop of war *Lexington*, now at New York, has been ordered to proceed to the Island of Trinidad, to bring to Newport the remains of Com. Perry, for interment.—We also learn, that Capt. D. Turner of the Navy (who was with the Commodore at the time of his decease) will go out in the *Lexington*, as agent for the government, to attend to the disinterment.

Georgia and the Creeks.—The *Augusta Chronicle* states on the authority of a gentleman from the neighborhood of the Creek Nation, that the Surveyors have gone out to survey the Creek lands, according to the Government's order—that the Indians have sent a remonstrance against it to the General Government, a copy of which they have also transmitted to Gov. Troup, and the Creeks, generally, of both parties, are decidedly opposed to the Surveyors entering upon the lands before the first of January. He further informs, that the Indians had had a Council meeting, at which Col. Crowell had been present and had paid the money to the Chiefs, according to the provisions of the New Treaty—that none of it was paid to the McIntosh party, as the Government had made other provisions for them—that Commissioners from the Indians had gone out to the West, to make preparations for the entire emigration in January—and that the McIntosh party had been numbered at the Council, and amounted to 130 men, rank and file.

The elections for members to the 20th Congress, are progressing in many of the States. The returns from Illinois, Missouri, &c. we have already noticed. In Maryland they took place on Monday last. We have heard from the Baltimore district, which has returned the two present representatives, Messrs. Little and Barney—both Jacksonians. The New-Jersey election takes place next week. The assault by a naval officer upon a venerable old man, has roused the *Jersey Blues*, and the calculation is, that the Jacksonian ticket will prevail by a majority of five thousand. The elections in Pennsylvania also take place in this month; Jackson has no cause to fear in that state. In Maine and Vermont, although a majority of the representatives returned are administration men, yet it cannot be concealed, that the friends of Jackson are numerous and well organized.

Petersburgh Republican.

Shingles are now made by water machinery in Vermont. Three men, it is said, can make 40,000 in a day.

Rail Roads; Another successful experiment has just been made in Great Britain of the efficacy of Rail Roads, which affords a more remarkable and satisfactory result than any preceding one. We copy the following account of it from the *London Courier*.

Enquirer.

Monkland and Kilmillock Railway. This important and useful undertaking, the object of which is to connect the Monkland coal field with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and consequently by means of the Union Canal, with Edinburgh, approaches to its completion; and on Wednesday last a slight trial of its performance was made by Mr. Granger, of this city, who superintends the works, which, considering that the rails are not yet perfectly adjusted, and other parts of the work incomplete, was highly satisfactory. A single horse was attached to a train of 8 wagons, containing 42 cwt. of coals, and weighing, besides of itself, 18 cwt. making in all 60 4-6th tons of coal, and 71-5th tons in the wagons. With this accumulated load of no less than 42 tons, the animal started from Gartsherry colliery, and arrived at the depot near Kilmillock, a distance of six miles and three quarters, in two hours. Owing to a mistake, however, one of the guides which direct the wagons into the passing places, was turned the wrong way, and by this oversight the train was stopped fully eight minutes, so that in reality the time employed in the 6-3-4 miles was only one hour and 52 minutes, or fully better than at the rate of three and a half miles per hour. The first two miles of the first way is on a level, and it afterwards descends with various rates of declivity from zero down to 1 foot in 120, which forms the greatest descent in the line, and where it is important to remark the wagons were observed to move with their own weight, and to require a drag to check their too rapid descent.

